

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents background of the research, statement of the problem, research objective, research significance, definition of key term, and previous studies.

### **1.1 Background of Research**

Language is an effective way for the human to communicate with each other. As social beings, humans are expected to understand that language can facilitate the harmony of their lives and also maintain their survival. The language used to express thoughts, feelings, and attitudes. Using language is an extraordinarily complex skill. Language and human as a vital tool that cannot be separated from human life.

In human life, they always want to know the surrounding environment, even want to know what is happening inside them. Limit your language is limit your world. This curiosity forces humans to seek adequate information. The information will be available in various media, one of them is in the online newspapers.

In this millennial era, newspapers become media that are consistent in conveying various information. The Information related to economics, educations, sports, and entertainment becomes a society needs that cannot be separated from their life and the development of technology actually provides a real contribution through the internet or online media. Therefore, newspapers make news version online newspapers.

The existence of online newspapers is supported by the rapid growth of technology and so many internet users. The coverage capacity of online newspapers is very broad. The page of the web that is capable of accommodating a very long manuscript, so that the data presented can be even clearer and deeper. The submission of information can be done at any time and unlimited upload of information. Readers can access the news very easily, anytime and anywhere.

Newspapers are a form of written information consumed by readers, and the newspapers will not be detached from aspects of writing. Language is thoroughly social activity and newspapers extend that activity beyond the confines of face-to-face discourse to an extended, imagine a community of kinship-based nation (Conboy, 2010, p. 3). Hence language and newspapers have a bond that complements each other. When people speak or write, they produce text.

The term “text” refers to any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language (Halliday M. , 2013, p. 3). The text must be arranged in a proper way in order that those can be communicative. The unity between those sentences is achieved through the use of cohesive devices. The text is fibrous, it requires cohesion to connect sentence to sentence, paragraph to paragraph. If the text likened a paper we need glue to glue it into a whole unit, a book.

The concept of cohesion is the semantic one; it refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text, and that defines it as a text (Halliday and Hasan , 1976). Cohesion means joining a text together with reference word and conjunctions, then the whole text is clear and readable (Bailey, 2011, p. 115). Cohesion becomes a connector between parts of the text. Cohesion has an important instrument that is grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is constructed by the grammatical structures each component tie to each other. There are four types of grammatical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 29): reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

This research used *The President Post*’s September Edition that is the newspaper published in Jakarta every monthly with the form print media and daily newspaper published every day with form online media as the data source. The newspaper has interesting content but, the research that using *The President Post* is rarely found. This newspaper also proper to the essential people then the articles of the papers must be informative, straightforward, simple, and interesting. The research will be focused on analysis the conjunction and reference type of grammatical cohesion because when data collecting, two types of grammatical

cohesion appear dominantly. This way will be shown the factor that makes the articles in *The President Post* are readable.

The researcher will be presenting the conjunction and reference type of grammatical cohesion used in five articles *The President Post* September edition and explain the word that includes to the type of grammatical cohesion used in *The President Post* September edition based on word classes, the function and positions on its sentence. For example, one of the articles has the type of grammatical cohesion only reference, it will answer the first statement how the type of grammatical cohesion used in every article are they used a personal or demonstrative reference to be a cohesive text. Then the researcher will identifying the types of grammatical cohesion that used in every sentence in the articles based on word classes, the functions and positions on its sentence.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Based on the background of the research above, this research discusses the grammatical cohesion used in *The President Post* articles. Thus, to make the problem specified, there are two questions as follows:

1. How are the conjunction and the reference type of grammatical cohesions used in *The Presidents Post's* September edition articles?
2. How are grammatical cohesions used in *The President Post* September edition articles based on word classes, the functions and positions on its sentence?

## **1.3 Research Objective**

To describe the answer of the problem in this research, the researcher uses the qualitative data collection and analyzing the text, in order to describe the answer of the problem, as the following below:

1. To know the conjunction and reference types of grammatical cohesion used in *The President Post* September editions.
2. To know the word classes, the function and position of types of the grammatical cohesion on its sentence.

#### **1.4 Research Significance**

In this research, the writer intends to apply her knowledge. From the topic that will be discussed, the researcher hopes this research can be viewed from two sides.

The first is theoretical, the result of this research are expected to enrich the knowledge of grammatical cohesion in the text especially in the news.

The last is practical, this research also expected to give a good understanding of how to write a good text and contribute a valuable source of reference to researchers especially for the English Department student who interested in the research.

#### **1.5 Definition of Key Term**

Based on theoretical framework in this research, the researcher provides several definition of key term.

1. Text is refers to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length that does form a unified. The term 'text' refers to any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language (Halliday and Hasan , 1976, p. 1).
2. Cohesion refers to the resources within language that provide continuity in a text. Over and above that provided by clause structure and clause complexes (Wignell, 1995, p. 170).
3. Cohesive devices are language feature or instrument, in the form of words, utterance and phrases that exist in the text to make unity of the text. Cook (1989, p. 14)
4. Grammatical Cohesion is the grammatical items that are used in spoken and written discourses to connect the word, phrase, and sentence to be unity (Halliday and Hasan , 1976, p. 9)
5. Newspapers are like news magazines, offering a long analysis of developing events in the world, companies, and social trends, and at the same time displaying

layouts that increasingly prioritize photos based on Franklin in Tanikawa (2017, p. 3520).

6. The President Post is the promotion media of government in form newspaper that published in Jakarta every monthly with the form print media and daily newspaper published every day with form online media as the data source.

### **1.6 Previous Studies**

The research inspired by several researches about cohesive devices that have been ever done by the other researchers. The first research has done by Trisha Albeniz (2013) with the titled *An Analysis of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in The Lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's Songs*. In this research, the researcher identified all of the cohesive devices: grammatical and lexical cohesion. This research has been analyzed by Halliday and Hasan theory. In this research, the researcher found the dominant types of grammatical cohesion were reference and conjunction. While lexical cohesion found were reiteration and collocation. Grammatical and lexical cohesion create relationships among elements in the lyrics.

The second previous research was done by Wulan Agustina (2015) with the titled *The Types of Cohesion Used in the 'Issues of the Day' Strip in the Jakarta Post*. This research also identified grammatical and lexical cohesion that used in the 'Issues of the Day' Strip in the Jakarta Post. This research has been analyzed by Halliday and Hasan theory. The researcher found reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction as part of grammatical cohesion. While lexical cohesion found repetitions, synonyms, hyponyms, metonyms, antonyms, and collocation.

The Third research was done Randy Listiyanto in the thesis entitled *The Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion of Sentence Used in Campus Magazine*. The thesis in the School of Teacher Training and Education, Department of English Education, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2015). This research was describe about grammatical cohesion that found in Campus English Magazine. This research has been analyzed by Halliday and Hasan theory. His research used

a descriptive qualitative as the type of research. The result of his research is the dominant types of cohesion that occurred is reference.

The last previous research written by Muqarranatul Laeli (2015) in the thesis entitled 'An Analysis of lexical and Grammatical Cohesion on Advertisement of The Jakarta Post Newspapers'. Her thesis in the English Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. The object of her research was to know the kinds of cohesive devices which applied in seven articles in The Jakarta Post. This research has been analyzed by Halliday and Hasan theory. The methodology of her research was a descriptive qualitative method. The result of her researched were the highest percentage of lexical cohesive devices was collocation and the highest occurrences of grammatical cohesive devices is substitution.

From the several studies above there are differences in the problem and object research. The object in this research is *The President Post's* September Edition, while the problems only focuses in grammatical cohesion. The similarity in this research and all of the researches above used Halliday and Hassan theory.

